



Foreign Agricultural Service

**GAIN Report**

Global Agriculture Information Network

Voluntary Report - public distribution

Date: 6/4/2001

GAIN Report #MX1076

## Mexico

### Product Brief

# The Mexican Market for Breeding Livestock and Animal Genetics 2001

Approved by:

**Chad R. Russell**

**U.S. Embassy**

Prepared by:

Alfredo Gayou

---

**Report Highlights:** Mexican livestock ranches, stockbreeders, dairy and meat cattle raisers are the principal potential buyers of breeding animals and animal genetic products. These buyers are principally located in the northern (Chihuahua, Torreon, Aguascalientes, Tamaulipas, Monterrey, Durango, Queretaro and Guadalajara) and Southeast (Veracruz, Chiapas and Tabasco) cities of Mexico.

---

Includes PSD changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
Unscheduled Report  
Mexico ATO [MX2], MX

This report is for informational purposes only to assist exporters of US produced food and agricultural products in their sales and promotional efforts in Mexico. The data in this report were collected from local trade and government sources and are not necessarily official US Department of Agriculture (USDA) data. While every effort has been made to provide an accurate list of contacts, telephone and fax numbers change frequently in Mexico. Also, there may be other qualified firms in Mexico and the United States, and their exclusion from any lists or directories is unintentional. Neither the US Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) or the USDA endorses any firm contained herein. US exporters should take normal commercial cautions when dealing with any potential importer, including checking credit references.

## 1. PRODUCT DEFINITION

The products included in this report are breeding cattle and animal genetics. These products are in Sub-Chapters 0101 through 0104 and 0511 of the Mexican Tariff System.

## 2. MARKET SIZE

### A. BREEDING CATTLE

In spite of the difficulties experienced by Mexican livestock sectors (scarce and rising interest rates, harsh climate, excessive sanitary regulations, increasing feed costs, competition from imported products, etc.), in 1998, they were still able to register increases in their production. Milk and meat production are among the principal sector contributing to livestock production in Mexico.

#### Production

Table 1  
**MEXICAN PRODUCTION OF BREEDING CATTLE**  
(Million US Dollars)

	1996	1997	1998
<b>Production</b>	\$18.0	\$20.0	\$16.0

Sources: Own estimates based on information of SAGAR and trade contacts;

It is estimated Mexican that production of breeding cattle will increase slightly, about two to four percent annually, over the next two to three years. This will depend on several factors such as availability & conditions for credit, profitability levels, feed costs, market meat prices and a favorable climate. These conditions will influence the improvement in fertility rates and, in general, the setting for animal breeding in Mexico.

#### Imports

Livestock ranches, stockbreeders, dairy and meat cattle raisers are the principal potential buyers of breeding animals and animal genetic products. These buyers are principally located in the northern (Chihuahua, Torreon, Aguascalientes, Tamaulipas, Monterrey, Durango, Queretaro and Guadalajara) and Southeast (Veracruz, Chiapas and Tabasco) cities of Mexico.

Cattle imports, in general, are expected to drop in 1999, reflecting a worsening producer credit situation. Imports of breeding cattle, however, are not expected to decrease, as much, as it seems there is a serious effort to improve the genetics of Mexican cattle and replenish cattle herds. The Mexican peso-US Dollar parity and the performance of the Mexican livestock sector will also play a major influence in the growth of the import market.

### US Exports to Mexico

US exports of breeding cattle to Mexico increased from US \$14.2 million in 1996 to US \$36.4 million in 1997 and then dropped to US \$27.7 million in 1998, representing a 47.5 percent annual average growth rate. The market share of US breeding cattle has decreased slightly from 60.4 percent in 1996 to 58.4 percent in 1998. US suppliers maintain a commanding position and are the absolute leaders in this market. In terms of cattle head, the position of US suppliers is more dominant, although with decreasing market shares.

### Other Foreign Competitors

Official Mexican import statistics listed 20 countries as exporting breeding cattle to Mexico during the period 1996-1998. Other leading countries that also export to Mexico are Canada and Australia. Canada has seen its market share grow from 6.8 percent in 1996 to 20.0 percent in 1997 and then slightly drop to 17.0 percent in 1998. Australia, on the other hand, has seen its market share drop from 1.2 percent in 1996 to 0.6 percent in 1998. See table 2.

Table 2  
**MEXICAN IMPORTS OF BREEDING CATTLE, 1996-1998**  
(Million US Dollars; Cattle Head)

Country	1996		1997		1998	
	\$	Head	\$	Head	\$	Head
Total Mexican Imports	23.5	140,400	61.4	152,181	7.1	144,704
<b>United States Exports</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>131,165</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>122,400</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>121,165</b>
<b>United States % mkt. share</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>
Exports from Canada	6.8	6,779	20.0	24,669	17.0	18,752
Canadian % market share	28.9	4.8	32.6	16.2	36.5	13.0
Exports from Australia	1.2	1,787	1.7	2,591	0.6	564
Australian % market share	5.1	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.4
Exports from other countries	1.3	669	3.0	2,521	1.8	4,223
Other countries % mkt. share	5.6	0.5	4.9	1.7	3.8	2.9

Source: Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior-Bancomext

### Domestic Consumption

Table 3

**MEXICAN CONSUMPTION OF BREEDING CATTLE**

(Million US Dollars)

	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
Production (1)	\$18.0	\$20.0	\$16.0
<b>Imports (2)</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>46.6</b>
Exports (2)	0.9	0.6	0.4
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>62.2</b>
Imports as % of consumption	57.9	76.0	74.9
<b>Exchange Rate</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>9.20</b>

Sources: 1) Own estimates based on information of SAGAR and trade contacts;

2) Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior-BANCOMEXT

**B. ANIMAL GENETICS****Production**

Table 4

**MEXICAN PRODUCTION OF BOVINE SEMEN, 1996-1998**

(US Dollars and Doses)

	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>% 98/96</b>
<b>US DLS.</b>	<b>\$4,806,675</b>	<b>\$5,059,288</b>	<b>\$4,600,000</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>DOSES</b>	<b>1,152,000</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>	<b>+14.6</b>

Source: XXIII National Bovine Congress, 08/99-Estado Actual del Procesamiento de semen bovino en la República Mexicana, Sanchez, Espinoza, Vergara, Contreras (Current Status of Semen Processing in the Mexican Republic)

**Imports****US Exports to Mexico**

US exports of cattle semen increased from US\$4.7 million in 1996 to US\$6.2 million in 1998, representing an annual average growth rate of 16 percent. US export sales are largely concentrated in bovine semen exports, representing more than 99 percent of total value. US exporters are the principal suppliers, with a steady market shares of over 80 percent during this period.

**Other Foreign Competitors**

Official Mexican import statistics listed 13 countries as exporting cattle semen to Mexico during the 1996-1998 period. Other leading countries exporting to Mexico are Canada, France and the Netherlands. None of these countries represent serious challenge to US products. Canada has seen its market share decrease slightly from 9.7 percent in 1996 to 8.9 percent in 1998. France has also seen its participation decrease from 5.2 percent in 1996 to 3.9 percent in 1998. Finally, the Netherlands has slightly increased its market share from 2.4 percent in 1996 to 2.6 percent in 1998. See table 5.

Table 5  
**MEXICAN IMPORTS OF CATTLE SEMEN, 1996-1999**  
(Million US Dollars; Kilos)

	<b>1996</b>		<b>1997</b>		<b>1998</b>	
<b>Country</b>	\$	Kilos	\$	Kilos	\$	Kilos
Total Mexican Imports	5.8	12,145	7.2	10,240	7.6	9,790
<b>United States Exports</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>9,879</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>9,323</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8,864</b>
<b>United States % mkt. share</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>
Exports from Canada	0.6	396	0.6	458	0.7	426
Canadian % market share	9.7	3.3	8.7	4.6	8.9	4.6
Exports from France	0.3	1,633	0.2	152	0.3	301
French % market share	5.2	13.4	2.8	1.5	3.9	3.1
Exports from the Netherlands	0.1	78	0.1	95	0.2	85
Netherlands % market share	2.4	0.7	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.9
Exports from other countries	0.2	159	0.5	212	0.2	114
Other countries % mkt.share	1.1	1.3	6.1	1.9	3.0	0.9

Source: Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior-Bancomext

## Domestic Consumption

Table 6  
**MEXICAN CONSUMPTION OF BOVINE SEMEN  
AND EMBRYOS, 1996-1998**  
(Million of US Dollars)

	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>Production (1)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Imports (2)	5.8	7.2	7.6
<b>Exports (2)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Consumption	10.6	12.2	12.0
<b>Imports as % of consumption</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>63.3</b>
Exchange Rate	7.19	7.59	9.20

Sources: 1) Own estimates based on information of SAGAR and trade contacts;

2)- Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior-BANCOMEXT (National Bank of Foreign Trade)

## 3. DOMESTIC COMPETITION

Artificial insemination and embryo transfers are common practices in Mexico; the former has been used for almost 25 years. Artificial insemination, gender determination in sperm, transfer, manipulation and cryo-conservation of embryos have been the most commonly used technological

procedures in Mexico, not only to promote genetic improvements in cattle, but also to preserve some genetic resources which might otherwise be in danger of extinction. There is still, of course, room for improvement; one of the principal conclusions during a recent conference program in Mexico City of the representatives of 18 associations of registered bovine cattle producers was the imminent need to use more artificial insemination techniques.

The breeding techniques which have received the most attention in Mexico during the last five years include multiple ovulation; freezing of embryos; production of twins; Production of embryos in vitro (fertilization in vitro); gender determination in embryos; gender determination in fetus; gene transfer (transgenesis); multiplication of embryos.

In order to develop more efficient methods of artificial insemination, several programs have been designed to synchronize the estrus cycles in animals, since this increases the rate of success and is ultimately more effective. Distributors of high quality frozen semen for bovine cattle in Mexico promote sperm concentrations of 20 x 10 per doses.

The Mexican Government has implemented several programs to promote bovine livestock production in the country. These programs include:

1. **Genetic Improvement Program** for Restocking Bovine Cattle: This program promotes livestock production through the addition of breeding animals to more rapidly increase cattle herds, to reestablish production volumes and to also improve animal genetics. Government financial contributions vary from 10.7 percent to 25 percent while the cattle grower pays the balance. This decree was published on March 31, 1999, in the Diario Oficial (Official Gazette). This program will probably benefit imported products.

2. **Better Cattle Program:** The objective of this program is to increase the production of meat, milk and wool per animal, and to provide livestock growers access to purchase breeder livestock with improved genetic characteristics as well as increasing the number of cattle herds.

3. **National Program of Livestock Genetic Resources:** The Ministry of Agriculture (SAGAR) maintains a database with information regarding artificial insemination and embryo transfer conducted in the country. Some of the salient points of this program are to establish strategic alliances among producer associations and international organizations and to coordinate material, economic and technical resources for maintaining and upgrading livestock genetic resources; to organize and establish a data base of genetic livestock resources available in Mexico which will allow producers to plan conservation and production strategies for different breeds; and, finally, to promote the genetic development of livestock resources to support production and help them compete in international markets.

The principal end users of this last program are the Mexican dairy industry and the semen centers which are located throughout the country and who are the principal promoters of genetic reproduction activities. See table 7.

Table 7  
DISTRIBUTION OF SEMEN DOSES BY CATTLE BREEDS, 1999

DAIRY COWS		MEAT CATTLE	
<b>Holstein</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>Simmental</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Swiss European</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>Brahman</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Swiss American</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>Others 20%: Indobrazil, Gyr, Angus, Belgian</b>	
<b>Jersey</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>Blue, Charolais, Beefmaster, Limousin, Nelore,</b>	
		<b>Simbrah, Tropicarne, Guzerat, Droughmaster,</b>	
		<b>Hereford, Sardo Negro, Romusiniiano, Ganado</b>	
		<b>Bravo and F1</b>	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35%</b>

Source: Sanchez, Espinoza, Vergara, Contreras.-FESC-UNAM D.Pecuarias,Zootecnia

There are 11 semen recollection centers and 54 semen banks in Mexico. A complete list of these centers can be obtained from the Livestock Director General Office of SAGAR; see Key Trade Contacts section of this report. The two most important centers are:

#### **Centro de Procesamiento de Semen**

Contact: Dra. Soledad Garcia, Director

Tel: (011) (528) 337 5588 and 337 8770

Fax: (011) (528) 367 4486

#### **Complejo Pecuario Axuchitlan**

Contact: Marco Antonio H. Mendoza

Tel: (011) (5224) 292 0341; [genética@conecta.com.mx](mailto:genética@conecta.com.mx)

The Comisión Nacional para el Mejoramiento Genético y Reproducción Animal-CONAMEGRA (National Commission for Genetic Improvement and Animal Reproduction) is one of the principal recollection/distribution centers and the principal insemination center in the country. It has a monthly rotation of two million doses. Its recollection/distribution center is located in the state of Queretaro, while the insemination center is in the state of Mexico.

There are, of course, many artificial insemination operations conducted by independent operators in dairy farms and ranches which are not registered. These "inseminadores," (inseminators) as they are called, are not veterinarians but rather individuals who dedicate themselves full time to this activity and may or may not have some formal training in this area. The most widely used method (94 percent) for the recollection of semen is the artificial vagina, with the balance done by the electroejaculator method.

Mexican veterinarians that specialize specialized in breeding and insemination activities repeatedly express in technical forums the necessity to import high quality genetic products (semen, embryos and breeding animals), and advise local cattle growers to be very careful in their selection of these products.

## **4. IMPORT REQUIREMENTS**

### **Tariffs**

Mexican import duties are classified according to the standard international harmonized system, as established under the provisions of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Chapters 01 and 05 of the Mexican Tariff System contain the tariffs for breeding cattle and animal genetics.

The tariff for bovine embryos is subject to a four percent duty that will decrease by one percent, per year, reaching zero by 2003. See table 8.

Table 8  
**TARIFF CODES FOR BREEDING CATTLE AND ANIMALS GENETICS**

TARIFF CODE	DESCRIPTION	1999 DUTY
0101.1101	Horses, Donkeys and Mules	0%
<b>0102.1001</b>	<b>Bovines</b>	<b>0%</b>
0103.1001	Pigs	0%
<b>0104.2099</b>	<b>Sheep and Goats</b>	<b>0%</b>
0511.1001	Bovine Semen	0%
<b>0511.9903</b>	<b>Other Semen</b>	<b>0%</b>
0511.9999	Bovine Embryos	4%

Source : BANCOMEXT

In addition, Mexico has a fifteen percent value-added tax (VAT, or IVA in Spanish). Mexican customs collect the VAT on foreign transactions upon entry of the merchandise into the country. As of June 1999, Mexican Customs used to charge a nominal customs processing fee of 0.08 percent which has since been eliminated. The following example illustrates how these duties are calculated as compared to a locally produced item.

	<b>Imported Products</b>	<b>Domestic Products</b>
F.O.B. Invoice value	\$100.00	\$100.00
Ad-Valorem duty (4 percent)	<u>4.00</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Sub-total	\$104.00	\$100.00
Value added tax (15 percent)	<u>15.60</u>	<u>15.00</u>
<b>Total invoice value</b>	<b>\$119.60</b>	<b>\$115.00</b>

Customs brokers use this total figure to calculate their fees, which usually are 0.5 percent, plus any storage and handling charges.

The basic Mexican import document is the Pedimento de Importacion (customs entry document). This should be presented to Mexican Customs together with the commercial invoice in Spanish, a bill of lading, packing list, and the Sanitary Import Notice. Products qualifying as "North American" must use the NAFTA certificate of origin to receive preferential treatment. This is issued by the exporter and does not have to be validated or formalized. Mexican customs law is very strict regarding proper submission and preparation of customs documentation. Because Mexico has different import regulations, the exporter must be careful to provide proper documentation.



Documentation must be precise. Slight discrepancies or omissions may prevent US merchandise from being exported, result in US firms not getting paid, or even result in the seizure of the exporter's goods by US or foreign government customs. Errors in paperwork can result in fines and even confiscation of merchandise as contraband. Exporters should seriously consider having a freight forwarder handle the formidable amount of export documentation.

Freight forwarders are specialists in this process. Much of the documentation is routine for freight forwarders or customs brokers which act on the firm's behalf, although the exporter is ultimately responsible for the accuracy of the documentation. Freight forwarders can assist with an order from the start by advising the exporter of the freight costs, port charges, cost of special documentation, insurance costs, as well as their handling fees, all of which help in preparing price quotations. Exporters are advised to employ competent, reputable Mexican importers or custom brokers.

### **Health Certificates and Non-Tariff Requirements**

The requirements for importing breeding animal, bovine semen and embryos into Mexico follow:

#### **Mexican Import Health Requirements for Breeding Cattle Exported from the United States- Document number DGASA 5F300101**

The animals must be accompanied by a US origin Health certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a veterinary services veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and individual identification of the animal to be exported. Additional information shall include:

##### **A. Certification Statements**

1. That either the United States is a country free of fever ticks (*Boophilus* spp) or that the animals are free of ectoparasites and do not originate from areas under quarantine due to *Boophilus* spp.
2. The animals originate from brucellosis free herds or states.

##### **B. Test Requirements**

The animals tested negative for the following diseases:

1. Brucellosis- Standard tube or standard plate test (STT or SPT) at 1:50 dilution within 30 days of export. No test is required for animals under six months of age or for official calfhood vaccinates less than 20 months of age if a dairy animal, or less than 24 months of age if a beef animal.

Note 1: Should animals yield an incomplete reaction at the 1:50 dilution, it is recommended that other official USDA tests be conducted. A negative result to one or more of these additional tests will allow the animals to be classified as negative; however, final classification remains the prerogative of state veterinary officials.

Note 2: Should an animal in the lot for export be classified by the State epidemiologists as a reactor,

the reactor should be removed and the remainder of the animals re-tested as follows: test each animal three times using any of the officially recognized tests (stick to one type of test) at intervals of at least 30 days but no greater than 60 days apart. If the three tests are negative, the animals will still be eligible for export.

2. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using PPD tuberculin within 60 days of export. No test required for animals under 1 month of age.

### **C. Other Information**

1. All animals will be unloaded and inspected by a Mexican veterinarian at a facility in the United States at one of the following border points: Brownsville, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Del Rio, Texas; Eagle Pass, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Presidio, Texas; Columbus, New Mexico; San Luis, Arizona; Nogales, Arizona; Douglas, Arizona; Calexico, California; or Santa Teresa, New Mexico.

2. All cattle intended for export shall be identified by an ear tag or tattoo. In addition, registered cattle shall have the registration number on the export health certificate.

3. The animals must be transported in clean and disinfected vehicles and must not come into contact with any other animals that are not of equal health status.

4. The health certificate **MUST** be type-written. Mexican animal health authorities will reject certificates that are handwritten.

5. These requirements may also be used to export bison and water buffalo to Mexico.

6. Show cattle (of Mexican origin) returning to Mexico can re-enter Mexico using the Mexican-issued health certificate without additional testing if they are returning within 30 days of entry into the United States. Show cattle returning to Mexico after being in the United States for more than 30 days must comply with the Mexican import health requirements outlined in this protocol.

7. Although the following are not health requirements and, therefore, should not be part of the health documentation, Mexican animal health authorities recommend the following to importers:

a. That the animals be clinically free of IBR, and that they be vaccinated by the intra-nasal route between 90-10 days prior to exportation.

b. That the animals be vaccinated against leptospirosis using a pentavalent vaccine not sooner than 10 days but not greater than 90 days prior to exportation. If not vaccinated they recommend conducting the microtiter agglutination test negative at 1:400.

c. That the animals are free of bovine viral diarrhea (BVD), nesporosis, leukosis and paratuberculosis.

d. That females not be bred by natural mating.

e. That males of less than 12 months not be used for mating.

**Mexican Import Health Requirements for Bovine Semen Exported from the United States-  
Document number 5P200101**

The semen must be accompanied by a US origin health certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the USDA and endorsed by a veterinary services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the semen to be exported.

#### **A. Certification Statements**

1. That said semen originates from donor bulls which are in an artificial insemination center under the direct supervision of an official USDA-accredited veterinarian.
2. Either:
  - a. At the time of collection the donor bulls were clinically healthy showing no signs of the following diseases and tested negative for paratuberculosis, bovine viral diarrhea (BVD), tuberculosis, brucellosis, trichomoniasis, leptospirosis and campylobacteriosis, showing latest test results; Or
  - b. The semen meets the minimum requirements established by the Certified Semen Services (CSS) for disease control of semen produced for artificial insemination (AI).
3. The AI center from where the semen originated has been clinically free of the above mentioned diseases during the six months prior to the collection of semen for exportation to Mexico.

#### **B. Other Information**

1. The US origin health certificate **MUST** be type written. Certificates that are handwritten will be rejected by Mexican animal health authorities.
2. The importer may request the exporter or AI center to provide information concerning the bovine leukocyte deficiency (BLAD) status of the donor bull(s).

#### **Mexican Import Health Requirements for Bovine Embryos Exported from the United States -Document number 5P200101**

The embryos must be accompanied by a US origin health certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the USDA and endorsed by a veterinary services veterinarian. The certificate must contain the name and address of both the consignor and the consignee and individual identification of the animal to be exported. Additional information must include:

#### **A. Certification Statements**

1. The donor animals are on premises which during the 60 days prior to collection have not been under any quarantine restrictions.
2. During the collection and processing of the embryos, the donor animals were free of any clinical evidence of transmissible diseases.
3. The semen used to inseminate the donors which generated the embryos meets the minimum

requirements established by the Certified Semen Service (CSS) for disease control of semen produced for AI.

4. The embryos come from healthy donors located on farms or from states that are free of brucellosis and tuberculosis.
5. The collection and processing of the embryos was made under the supervision of an accredited veterinarian following the guidelines of the International Embryo Transfer Society.
6. The embryos were washed 10 times (including trypsin washes) in embryo culture media.

## **B. Other Information**

1. The US origin health certificate MUST be typewritten. Handwritten certificates will be rejected by Mexican animal health authorities.
2. All straws/ampoules must be properly identified.
3. Mexico recommends that the importer verify the genetic quality of the embryos including BLAD in dairy cattle.

In order to obtain the zoosanitary registration forms to import bovine embryos into Mexico by messenger service the following process must be followed: Submit an application to: Jefe del Departamento de Importaciones, MVZ Lourdes Molina, Address: Recreo 14 piso 12, Col. Actipan del Valle, C.P. 03230, Mexico, D.F.; Tel: (011)(525) 5244558; 534-5750. The importer has to accredit himself or company and must send proof of payment of \$150 for each application in the form 5PIA999449 "Declaration General de Pago de Derechos" (General Declaration of Payment of Fees) for the service/concept of "Technical Zoosanitary Requisites Form" with code 220. This form is used when conducting a first time importation or when the importer is already included in the list of regular importers (combinations) previously approved by the General Directorate of Animal Sanitation.

The time it takes to complete this administrative procedure is immediate when the applicant is already included in the list of regular importers (combinations), and about five working days when the importation is being done for the first time. A pre-paid messenger service form should also be sent with the application for the forms, in order for the Importation Departments to mail back to you the Zoosanitary Requisites Form.

Whenever the exporting country is subject to zoosanitary restrictions of exotic diseases, information on the production process must also be sent. After completing all the zoosanitary requisites, the certificate issued by SAGAR is valid for five natural days after the issue date.

A "Norma Oficial Mexicana"(NOM) is the official standard that specifies the sanitary requirements that a food or agricultural product should comply with. There are two kind of NOMS: the first kind details what requirements products must comply with; the second kind actually requires action on the part of the producer to show that they are in compliance with the NOM. In summary, there are

five NOMS which are applied to the importation of these products:

**NOM-054-ZOO-1996.** Establishing Quarantines for Animals and their Products.

**NOM-027-ZOO-1995.** Zoosanitary Process of the Semen from Domestic Animals, published January 11, 1996.

**NOM-026-ZOO-1994.** Characteristics and Specifications for Installations, Equipment and Operation of Establishments that Produce Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Biological Products to be used in Animals, published on November 27, 1995.

**NOM-018-ZOO-1994.** Medical Veterinarians Approved as Verifying Units for Official Services in Zoosanitary Matters, published on April 26, 1994.

**NOM-012-ZOO-1993.** Specifications of the Regulation for Chemical, Pharmaceutical, Biological and Nutritious products to be used or consumed by Animals, published on January 17, 1995.

### **Labeling**

Labeling is also subject to a NOM requirement. NOM-027-ZOO-1995 was published by SAGAR in the Diario Oficial (Official Gazette) on January 1996, and states that all straws (pajillas) with semen or embryos must have a permanent marking with the name of the bull, registration number of donor, code, and breed, as well as recollection and freezing dates.

### **Packaging**

The more common packaging format for semen in Mexico are "pajillas," which are goblets which contain five "pajillas," or canes which contain two goblets and which, in turn, are contained in baskets ultimately carried in a thermos flask. These thermoses may hold from 100 to 3,000 doses, or from 300 to 5,000 doses in larger thermoses. These thermoses are filled with liquid nitrogen to maintain the products at low temperature. The type of container most commonly used in Mexico are straws of 0.5 millimeters (92 percent); fine straws of 0.25 millimeters are used less frequently (8 percent).

For more information on official NOMS, US exporters should contact Comité Consultivo Nacional de Normalización de Protección Zoosanitaria, Comisión Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria, (**National Consulting Committee of Zoosanitary Protection Norms**); tel: (011)(525)5687-7907; fax: 5687 8150, Amores 321 Col. Del Valle CP03100, DF, México.

The Mexican Health Ministry also has an internet address [Http://www.ssa.gob.mx/nom/index.html](http://www.ssa.gob.mx/nom/index.html) where more information on these NOMS can be obtained.

## **5. DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCT IN MEXICO**

The importation of breeding cattle and animal genetic products into Mexico is done by cattle growers, large dairy cattle owners, distributors and government institutions.

In the case of breeding cattle, most imports are done directly by cattle growers. In some cases, they receive financial assistance from government funded programs to purchase animals of high genetic quality. The Consejo Nacional Para el Mejoramiento Genetico y la Reproduccion Animal, A.C.-

CONAMEGRA (National Council for the Genetic Improvement and Animal reproduction), a government funded institution that assists the livestock sectors, is also an important promoter for the sector. Breeder associations are also active in encouraging breeders to improve the quality of their herds.

Imports of bovine semen and embryos are done by sales representatives of international suppliers. These firms and individuals are in close contact with local cattle growers to assist them in solving their breeding problems and, in general, to help them with technical support.

Important sales/promotional activities are participating and/or visiting livestock fairs and technical forums. These events provide good opportunities to come in contact with representatives of the trade, clients and the competition.

During September 1999, the prices for domestic bovine semen were between \$15 to \$150 pesos per doses, averaging around \$30 pesos. On the other hand, imported semen is sold between \$30 to \$380 pesos, per doses, with an average price around \$70 pesos. The price for imported embryos is between \$300 to \$1,500 pesos, per embryo, with an average price of \$500 pesos, per embryo.

## 6. TRADE EVENTS AND SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

### Trade Events

There are several trade events which specifically promote livestock and where suppliers sell their products and services. The leading trade events in Mexico are:

1. XXX Exposicion Nacional de Suizo (**XXX National Swiss Cattle Exposition**), VIII Exposicion Nacional de **Beefmaster (VIII National Beefmaster Exhibition)**; II Exposicion Nacional de Ovinos de Pelo (**II National Exhibition of Ovine with Hair**) to be held from Oct. 8 to Oct. 17, 1999; in Jalisco; Tel: (011)(525) 635-6611; 6356982; fax: 657 6270; e-mail: [ugrj4@actedcdl.net](mailto:ugrj4@actedcdl.net)
2. X Exposition de Ganado Brahman (**X Exposition of Brahman Cattle**); VII Muestra Internacional de Cebu Mexicano (VII International Display of Mexican Zebu Cattle) to be held Oct. 18 to Oct. 24, 1999 in Jalisco; Tel: (011)(525) 635-6611; 6356982; fax: 657 6270; e-mail: [ugrj4@actedcdl.net](mailto:ugrj4@actedcdl.net)
3. Muestra Nacional de Limousin (**National Display of Limousine Cattle**); (**Regional Display of Dairy Cattle**); VII Concurso de Vacas Lecheras (**VII Contest of Milk Cows**); Muestra Regional de Ganado Angus, Charolais, Belgian Blue, Santa Gertrudis and Simmental-Simbrah (**Regional Display of Angus, Charolais, Belgian Blue, Santa Gertrudis and Simmental- Simbrah Cattle**) to be held from Oct. 25 to 31, 1999 in Jalisco; Tel: (011)(525) 635-6611; 6356982; fax: 657 6270; e-mail: [ugrj4@actedcdl.net](mailto:ugrj4@actedcdl.net)

Other events include:

4. Exposición Nacional de Ganado Cebú (**National Exhibition of Zebu Livestock**) scheduled from the 18-26 of March, 2000 in Tampico, Tamaulipas.

5. Exposición Internacional del Caballo (**International Exhibition of the Horse**) from March 22 to April 14 in Texcoco, Edo. de México.
6. Exposición Nacional Ovinos Pelo (**National Exhibition of Ovine with Hair**) scheduled annually from March 25 to April 2, Valles, San Luis Potosi, México
7. Exposición Nacional de la Leche (**National Milk Exhibition**) from April 29 to May 7 in Aguascalientes.
8. VI Feria Internacional de la Ganadería **Tropical (VI International Fair of Tropical Cattle Raising)** scheduled from November 6-14 in Merida, Yucatán.
9. XXXV Exposición Nacional Holstein (**XXXV National Exhibition of Holstein Cattle**) scheduled from December 1-7 in Queretaro.

For more information on these events please contact the Confederación Nacional Ganadera-CNG (**National Livestock Confederation**) Contact: Lic: Andres Piedra, Tel: (011)(525)225-7046; 254-3218; Fax: (011)(525)514-1245 & 254-3218.

A complete list of all the livestock fairs, exhibitions and auctions that take place in Mexico at the regional and national level can be obtained from the Director General de Ganadería, SAGAR (Director General for Livestock Affairs, SAGAR); see section 7, Key Trade Contacts.

### **Congresses**

The XXIII Congreso Nacional de Buiatria (**XXIII National Bovine Congress**) from March 18 to August 21, 1999, which will take place in Aguascalientes, Ags.; contact: MVZ Jorge Avila, Tel: (011)(525) 544-4268; [www.veterin.unam.mx/AMMVEB](http://www.veterin.unam.mx/AMMVEB). This congress is scheduled annually.

### **Specialized Trade Publications**

There are several trade magazines related to breeding cattle, animal genetics and cattle raising topics, in general, that circulate in Mexico. The leading publications are:

"**ACONTECER BOVINO**," published bimonthly by Ediciones Pecuarias de México, S.A. C.V., contact: Francisco Chavéz, Gerente Editorial; Tel./fax: (011)(525) 544 6686 & 544 6666 email: [bovinoeq@netservice.com.mx](mailto:bovinoeq@netservice.com.mx)

"**CRIADOR**," published bimonthly, contact: Jorge Avila; Tel: (011) (525) 672-0770

"**MÉXICO GANADERO**," published monthly; contact: Ramón Gonzales, Tel-fax: (011) (525) 255 0039 & 5332175

"**REVISTA CEBU**," - Asociación de Criadores de Cebú, published bimonthly by Editorial Año 2000, contact: Ing. Juan Gonzalez Iñigo, Tel: (011)(525) 669 3125 & 543 3476.



**"BEEF MASTER,"**- published bimonthly by the Asociación de Criadores de Beef Master, Tel: (011)(528) 3711938

**"CARTA GANADERA,"**- monthly, contact: Dr. Abelardo Mtz., Tel (011)(525) 5370 2206

**"PARDO SUIZO,"** monthly, contact: Dr. A. Martínez, Tel: (011)(525)5370 2206: fax: (011)(525)5379 9804 editagro@df1.telmex.net.mx

**"LECHERO LATINO,"** contact: Stanley Bird; T&T Comunicación Gráfica; Tel: (011)(525) 5661 5264; fax: (011)(525) 5661 4806

**"BOLETIN AGROPEK,"** monthly, contact: Ma. Amelia de la Garza, Tel: (011)(528) 3592120, 3586990; [agropec@infosel.net.mx](mailto:agropec@infosel.net.mx).

## **7. KEY TRADE CONTACTS**

The primary mission of the US Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Mexico City is to assist in the market development and promotion of US food and agricultural products in the Mexican market . There are a wide variety of activities and services that the ATO, along with other private sector representatives called "cooperators," make available to help develop US agricultural interests in Mexico.

## **GOVERNMENT, ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS**

### **US Embassy-Agricultural Trade Office-ATO, USDA**

Jaime Balmes 8-201; Col. Los Morales Polanco

Mexico 11510

Mexico

Tel: (011)(52)5280-5291, 5280-5277, 5281-6586; Fax: (011)(52)5281-6093

<http://www.atomexico.gob.mx>

Contact: Chad R. Russell, Director

Office of the US Department of Agriculture which assists US firms in the promotion and market development of their agricultural, fishery and forestry products in Mexico.

### **Secretaria de Agricultura-SAGAR, Oficina de Sanidad Animal (Ministry of Agriculture-Animal Sanitation Office)**

Recreo 14

CP 03220Mexico D.F. 0000

Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)524-4558, 534-9496

Contact: Dra. Lourdes Molina, Jefe Depto. Importaciones

### **Secretaria de Agricultura-SAGAR, Direccion General de Ganaderia (Ministry of Agriculture-Director General Livestock Affairs)**

Recreo 14

CP 03220Mexico D.F. 0000



Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)524-4558 & 534-9496

Contact: Dr. Enciso, Director General.

**Secretaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial-SECOFI**

**(Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Promotion)**

**Direccion de Normas**

Puente de Tecamachalco 6

Edo. Mexico 53950

Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)229-6100, X4158

Contact: Lic. Jorge Hernández, Direccion de Normas

**Secretaria de Comercio y Fomento Industrial-SECOFI (Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Promotion)**

Servicios al Comercio Exterior

Alfonso Reyes 30-PB

Col. Hipodromo Condesa,

Mexico 06710, D.F.; Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)229-6100 X3395 & 4949, 729-9300 ext. 4120, 529-6100

e-mail: rruiz@secofi.gob.mx

Informacion Comercio Internacional

Contact: Rocio Ruiz, Directora General

**American Chamber of Commerce-AMCHAM**

Lucerna 78 – 4

Mexico 06600; Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)724-3800; Fax: (525) 703-2911

Contact: Ms. Christine Hawkins, Director

**Asociación Nacional Importadores y Exportadores de la República Mexicana -ANIERM  
(National Association of Importers and Exporters of the Mexican Republic)**

Monterrey 130 Col. Roma

Ciudad de México, D.F. 06700

Mexico

Tel: (011)(525)584-9522;564-9218; 564-8618; Fax: (011)(525) 584-5317

Contact: Roberto Sonnenberger, Presidente

**Asociación Mexicana de Mejoramiento Genético**

**(Mexican Association of Genetic Improvement)**

Contact: Rafael Posada L., President

Tel: (011) (5242)123-017; Fax: (011)(5242)141-996

**Confederación Nacional Ganadera-CNG**

**(National Livestock Confederation)**

Contacts: Cesar Gonzalez, Presidente

Lic: Andres Piedra

Tel: (011)(525)225-7046; 254-3218; Fax: (011)(525)514-1245 & 254-3218

**Consejo Nacional para el Mejoramiento Genético y la  
Reproducción Animal A.C.- Conamegra  
(National Council for the Genetic Improvement and Animal Reproduction)**

Contact: Dr. M. Antonio Hidalgo, Director General

Tel: (011)(525)570-3066; 8009; & 2689 -8009; Fax: (011)(525)570 3036 y 7542

**Asociación de Criadores de Ganado Charolais Herd-Book Mexicano  
(Association of Charolais Cattle Breeders-Mexican Book)**

Av. Benito Juárez No.940 Oriente Terr. Exposición Ganadera 67110 Ciudad Guadalupe, Nuevo Leon; Mexico

Contact: C.P. Antonio Salinas González

Tel: (011)(528) 367-9023 & 24; Fax: (011)(528)367-9025

**Asociación Mexicana de Engordadores de Bovino A.C.  
(Mexican Association of Bovine Stockers)**

Tel: (011)(525) 687-9813; fax: (011)(525)687-9919

Contact: Enrique López, Director General

**Asociación Mexicana de Médicos Veterinarios Especialistas en Bovinos (Mexican  
Association of Veterinarian Doctors Specialized in Bovine Cattle)**

Tel: (011)(525)544-4268; Fax: (525)544-4268

Contact: MVZ Salvador Avila

**Consejo Técnico Consultivo de Sanidad Animal (Technical Council of Animal Sanitation)**

Tel: (011)(525)616-3407/5297; Fax: (011)(525) 622-5849 to 57

[conasa@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:conasa@servidor.unam.mx)

**Congreso Nacional de Buiatria  
(National Congress of Bovine Affairs)**

Contact: MVZ Jorge Avila Garcia

Tel/Fax: (011)(525)573-0086

[avilat@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:avilat@servidor.unam.mx)

**Productora Nacional de Biologicos Veterinarios**

[raymundo.varela@sagar.gob.mx](mailto:raymundo.varela@sagar.gob.mx)

[www.sagar.gob.mx/users/pronabive](http://www.sagar.gob.mx/users/pronabive)

Tel: (011)(525) 570-0400; Fax: (011)(525)570-1660

**Asociación de Criadores de Ganado Herd-Book Mexicano (Breeders Association of Herd  
Cattle-Mexican Book)**

Contact: CP Antonio Salinas, Presidente

Tel: (011)(528) 367-9023; Fax: (011)(528)367-9025

## **Distributors**

### **Reproduccion Animal, S.A.**

Contact: Dr. Remigio Espinoza, General Manager  
Tel: (011)(525)362-1707; Fax: (011)(525)362-1151

### **Semex Inseminación Artificial S.A.**

Contact: Dr Hector Flores, Director  
Tel: (011)(5217)13-19 71; Fax: (011)(5217)17-02 02

### **Especialidades Químicas Grace de México**

Contact: Dr. Luis Gonzalez, Gerente de Compras  
Tel: (011)(5272)114-689; Fax: (011)(5272)166-490

### **Ganaderos Productores de Tizayuca**

Contact: Beatriz Díaz, Gerente General  
Tel: (011)(527)796-2444; Fax: (011)(527)796-2003

### **Agropecuaria del Centro S.A.**

Tel: (011)(5242)135-524; Fax: (011)(5242)13-5 811

### **Alimentos Concentrados de Delicias**

Contact: Rafael Posada L., Gerente General  
Tel: (011)(5242)12-3017; Fax: (011)(5214)72-7393

### **Semen y Embriones S.A.**

Contact: Ing. Cruz Ortíz, Gerente General  
Tel: (011)(52147)27393

### **Rancho El Rincon**

Contact: Jose Gonzalez, Director  
Tel: (011) (5242)16-0315; Fax: (011)(5242)16-0597

### **Latinagro de México**

Contact: Ing. Victor Ortiz Mena, Manager  
Tel: (011)(5283)65-0648; Fax: (011)(5283)57-0200

### **Reproducción y Alimentos de la Laguna**

Contact: Lucas Ramos Gámez, Gerente General  
Tel: (011)(5217)17-0379; Fax: (011)(5217)13-1971

### **ABS (México)**

Contact: Luis Gonzalez, Gerente de Ventas  
Tel: (011)(5214)15-2494; Fax: (011)(5214)15-0743

### **Comercialización Agropecuaria de Aguascalientes**

Contact: Refugio Gonzalez E.  
Tel: (011)(52491)41-899

**Sementales Superiores de México, S.A. C.V.**

Puebla No. 79 Despacho 3 Col. Roma  
C.P. 06700 D.F.  
México  
Tel/Fax: (011)(525)514-9981 & 824-3340

**Visión Genética Integrada**

Blvd. Armando del Castilla Franco 621- B ,  
3ª. Etapa Parque Industrial Lagunero  
Gómez Palacio, Durango  
México  
Tel: (011)(5218)14-8585

**Cattle Breeders**

**Ganadería El Progreso**

Contact: Arturo Cantú Garza  
Type of Cattle: Charolais, beefmaster, simmental, zebú  
Tel: (011)( 528) 3358093; Fax: 335 4237

**Ganadería Dolores**

Type of Cattle: Sardo Negro, Brahman, Indobrasil o charolais, longhorn  
Tel: (011)(528) 3670177; Fax: 3673344

**Rancho San Juan**

Contact: Mario Montemayor  
Type of cattle: Charolais,  
Tel: (011)(528)351 2488; Fax: 3511625

**Rancho El Pretexto**

Contact: Othón Ruiz M.  
Type of Cattle: Charolais  
Tel: (011)(528)3551856

**Rancho Buenos Aires**

Contact: Felipe Delgado  
Type of Cattle: Santa Gertrudis, Braford  
Tel: (011)(528)363 1206, Fax: 363 1602

**Ganadería El Carmen**

Contact: Adrián Benitez  
Type of Catlle: Charolais  
Tel: (011)(52131) 29799 & 20081

**Guerra Beefmaster**

Contact: Advento Guerra  
Type of Cattle: Beefmaster  
Tel: (011)(528) 335 1323

**Rancho Cieneguitas**

Contact: Francisco Elizondo  
Type of Cattle: Charolais  
Tel: (011)(528)341 3230

**Registered Cattle Associations**

**Asociacion Ganadera Nacional De Proudctores De Leche**

President: C.P. FELIPE CEDILLO VELA.  
Melchor Ocampo #405, 2o. Piso; Col. Anzures México, D.F. C.P.11590  
Tel: (011-525) 255-18-33; Fax: 255-15-82

**Asociacion Nacional De Criadores De Toros De Lidia**

President: LIC. FERNANDO PEREZ SALAZAR BARROS.  
Leibnitz #47 3er. Piso; Col. Anzures, México, D.F. C.P.11590  
Tel: (011-525) 250-19-43, 254-58-58, 254-81-37; Fax: 254-79-97

**Asociacion Angus Mexicana, A.C.**

President: SR. ENRIQUE CANDIANI SEGURA.  
Blvd. Miguel Alemán y Terrizas S/N Gómez Palacio, Durango, México C.P.35000  
Tel:(0115217) 50-16-31 and 50-02-16; Fax: (011-5217) 50-16-31  
E-mail:angus@lagnet.com.mx

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Beef Master**

President: LIC. FEDERICO CANTU GUZMAN.  
Av. Juárez y Exposición, Terr. Exposición Ganadera, Cd. Guadalupe, Nvo. León C.P.67150, Mexico  
Tel:(011528) 337-19-38; Fax: (011528) 337-19-39

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Bradford, A.C.**

President: MVZ. HECTOR R. GONZALEZ GARZA.  
Lib. Manuel Pérez T. 400 Sur Piedras Negras, Coahuila C.P.26000; Mexico  
Tel:(011)(52878) 3-48-71, 3-11-31; Fax: (011)(52878) 3-10-71

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Brangus, A.C.**

President: SR. TOMAS A. FERNANDEZ ITURRIZA.  
Km.8.3 Carr. Chihuahua-Cuauhtémoc A.P.E-5  
Chihuahua, Chih. C.P.31020, Mexico  
Tel: (011)(5214) 34-06-00, 34-06-01, 34-05-75; Fax: (011)(5214) 34-0600

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Cebu**

President: LIC. FELIPE J. SUAREZ VELA.

Naranjo 1006, Esq. Roble, Col. Aguila Tampico, Tamps. C.P.89230;Mexico

Tel:(011)(5212) 13-4351, 13-4193, 13-4244; Fax: (011)(5212) 13-9303-

E-mail: amcccebu@correo.tamnet.com.mx

**Asociacion De Criadores De Ganado Criollo Mexicanao A.C.**

President: MVZ. ARTURO DUARTE ORTUÑO.

Artículo 123 #27 Matamoros, Tamps. C.P.87330, Mexico

Tel:(011)(5288) 7-15-66, 6-54-39, 5-33-45 part. Ing. Ortiz López; Fax: (011)(52-131) 6-62-11

**Asociacion Charolais Herd Book De Mexico**

President: ING. RICARDO MALDONADO GLEZ.

Av. Benito Juárez #940 Ote.Terr. Exposición Ganadera, Cd. Guadalupe, Nvo León, C.P. 67100; Mexico

Tel:(011)(528) 367-90-23, 367-90-24; Fax: (011)(528) 367-90-25;

E-mail: chbm@ n11telmex.net.mx

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Droughtmaster, A.C.**

President: SR. ANTONIO TOLEDO CORRO.

Iribarren #2Col. Loma Linda, Mazatlán, Sinaloa C.P.82000; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-69) 85-24-61, 85-24-62; Fax: (52-69) 85-24-72

**Asociacion De Criadores De Ganado Gelbvieh y Gelbra De la Republica Mexicana, A.C.**

President: PROF. RAUL F. MONFORTE PENICHE.

Calle 17 #854, Esq. Av. Yucatán, Jardines de Mérida, Yucatán; México C.P. 97135; Mexico

Tel:(011)(5299) 65439; Fax: (5299) 65439 & 25-24-91 Ofna. Profr. Monforte

**Asociacion Hereford Mexicana**

President: ING. DANIEL JACQUEZ FLORES.

Bosque de Yuriria #2701-2, Fracc.Sicomoros, Col. Paseos del Bosque, Chihuahua, Chih. C.P.31260; Mexico

Tel:(011)(5214) 10-74-93; Fax: (011)(5214) 10-74-93

**Asociacion De Criadores De Holstein - Friestan De Mexico**

President: SR. ROSENDO AJA GOMEZ.

Arteága #76 altos, Col. Centro, Querétaro, Qro. C.P.76000; Mexico

Tel:(011)(5242) 12-02-69, 12-64-63; Fax: (011)(5242) 24-39-33

**Asociacion Nacional De Criadores De Ganado Jersey De Registro, A.C.**

President: LIC. JUAN C. ALMAZAN MATHEWS.

Amado Nervo #1561-5, Col. Polanco, San Luis Potosí, S.L.P, México; C.P.78220

Tel:(011)(52-48) 11-71-24; Fax: (011)(5248) 11-14-84

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Limousin**

President: MVZ. SILVERIO LOPEZ MAGALLANES.

Av. Torreón #633; Zacatecas, Zac.; México C.P.98000  
Tel:(011)(52492) 2-32-78; Fax: (011)(52-492) 2-32-78

**Asociacion Mexicana De Reprodduccion De Ganado Porcino De Registro**

President: DR. FERNANDO SOTELO BARROSO.

Blvd. Venustiano Carranza #901 - 3 Altos, León, Gto. C.P.37460; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-47) 12-07-80, 12-03-60; Fax: (011)(5247) 12-07-80

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Razas Italianas**

President: LIC. ADOLFO J. TREVIÑO GARZA.

Av. Benito Juárez #940, Ote. Terr. de la Exposición Ganadera Cd. Guadalupe, Nuevo León  
C.P.67100; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-8) 319-07-79; Fax: (011)(52-8) 345-69-43, 337-85-08

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Salers, A.C.**

President: ING. JOSE R. OLIVAS NAVARRETE

Carlos Fuera #200 Chihuahua, Chih. C.P.31050; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-14) 10-87-93; Fax: (011)(52-14) 10-87-93

**Asociacion Simmental-Simbrah Mexicana**

President: LIC. DAVID GALVAN ANCIRA.

Tepatitlán #715-A Col. Mitras Sur Monterrey, Nvo. León C.P.64020; Mexico

Tel: (011)(52-8) 333-61-39; Fax: (011)(52-8) 333-62-58

**Asociacion De Criadores De Ganado Suiz-Bu De Registro, A.C.**

President: DR. IGNACIO SANCHEZ TOLEDO.

Cerrada del Palmar #15-A Col. Lomas de Rosales Tampico, Tamps. C.P.89100; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-12) 28-53-64; Fax: (011)(52-12) 13-64-58

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Suizo De Registro**

President: ING. FELIPE PASTRANA CARPIO.

Andalucía #162 Col. Alamos México, D.F. C.P.03400; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-5) 538-19-06; Fax: (011)(52-5) 519-93-95

**Asociacion De Criadores De Ganado Santa Gertrudis**

President: SR. MANUEL MARCUE DIEGO.

Terr. Exposición Ganadera Carretera Reynosa Km.4.5 Guadalupe, Nvo. León C.P.67150;  
Mexico

Tel:(011)(528) 337-88-23, 337-88-83; Fax: (011)(528) 337-85-08

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Tropicarne, A.C.**

President: ING. ADALBERTO ELIZONDO VILLARREAL.

Av. Chairel No.106, Col. Altavista Tampico, Tamps. C.P. 89240; Mexico

Tel:(011)(5212) 16-46-21, 13-37-70; Fax: (011)(5212) 13-37-70

INTERNET: [www.tropicarne.com.mx](http://www.tropicarne.com.mx)

E-mail:[tropicarne@tropicarne.com.mx](mailto:tropicarne@tropicarne.com.mx)

**Asociacion Nacional De Criadores De Ganado Red-Polled De La Republica Mexicana, A.C.**

President: MVZ. ROGER ZAPATA RUBIO.

Calle 24 #110 x 15 y 26, Diagonal Fracc.Brisas Mérida, Yuc. C.P.97144; Mexico

Tel:(011)(5299) 86-20-77

**Asociacion Mexicana De Criadores De Ganado Cuernos Largos, (LONGHORN), A.C.**

President: SR. ARTURO DE LA GARZA GONZALEZ.

Av. Benito Juárez #940 Terr. Exposición Ganadera Cd. Guadalupe, N.L. C.P.67150; Mexico

Tel:(011)(52-8) 337-88-83, 337-52-96, 337-87-70, 337-88-23, 367-32-11, 367-32-10, 367-75-43; Fax:(011)(52-8) 337-85-08, 337-88-83